The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Columbian.

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Columbia County Official Directory.

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Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—RUDOLPH H. RINGLER.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN MCANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY

Bloom Poor District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON President, H. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. E. PAXTON, Pres't, J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't, C. W. MILLER Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't, J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market Streets, in the old Post Office.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st. below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office over the First National Bank.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, ceder willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Gine Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scotlown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

Espy.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufacturing.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists and Manufacturers of plows, Mill st.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
jan. 1'71—1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &c., &c.
Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec1'670.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

VETERINARY.
AUGUST FRIEND,
late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated
HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,
and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, nearly H. Jacoby's Marble Yard. Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. (Jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store,
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.
Jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19 '69-ly.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard.
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar 19 '69-ly.

RARE CHANCE.
FOR SALE—A second-hand "Arion" piano-forte, price $375, cost $500. This superbe instrument was bought at an auction sale of private property in New York, and had been but a few weeks in use. It is in perfect order and in every respect equal to a new piano. Terms positively cash in advance. Address for one week,
C. W. FOSTER,
may 26'71—tf Mauch Chunk, Pa.

CURLING CREAM.
By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. This is the only article that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give to it a beautiful appearance. It also invigorates, beautifies and cleanses. It can be so applied as to cause the hair to curl any length of time desired. Sent by mail for 50 cts. a package. Address
ABNER TOWNSLEY,
Middletown, Adams Co., Pa.
sept1'71-6m.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&c., &c.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE

Poetical.

Lucille's Mistake.

The visit over, bidding her adieu,
I took my hat, and, bowing low, withdrew,
Then, starting homeward, soon I missed my cane,
Retraced my steps and rang the bell again,
I heard a rush—the door flew open wide—
And with a bound Lucille was at my side,
Kissed me ye gods! she kissed me through and through,
Stock still I stood, not daring to return
The glowing kisses that my lips did burn,
I tried to speak, and gasped, "I clean forgot—
I left my cane." She started as if shot,
And cried, with sobs she vainly tried to smother,
"Oh, dear! "Oh, dear! thought 'twas Dan, my brother,
What shall I do?" she asked me o'er and o'er.
I lacked the courage to say "Do it more!"
So, looking sheepish, seized upon my stick
And forthwith homeward trotted, double quick,
When on my couch in vain I courted sleep;
I tossed—and pondered, "What wealth of love
That girl possesses other girls above!
And if a brother she should hold so dear,
What must a husband to her heart appear?'
The idea grew; and—well, to end the tale,
I sought her often, and to such avail,
That ere a twelvemonth its full course had run
I wooed, I won her—and we twain were one,
And once I told her "that my love began
The night she kissed me in mistake for Dan.";
"For Dan!" she'd say; why, bless your stupid head,
Poor brother Dan was safe and snug in bed,"
"You didn't know it!" "Why, of course I did,"
And in my breast her blushing face she hid.
Through all these years I did not once regret
My having fallen in the trap she set,
Happy am I, and happy, too, I've made her,
Although at times I laughingly upbraid her;
And then she says, "The moral, dear, of this is,
That girls don't often make mistakes—in kisses!"

Miscellaneous.

Bragging on the Olden Time.

Some one having been telling of "Mr. Lodex," in London, who died lately, leaving a fortune of $75,000,000, and of the marble monument of the Rhode Island Spragues, which is to cost $100,000, and of the wondrous wealth and profusion of Tweed and Stewart, and other shoddy magnates and millionaires, the Richmond *Enquirer* tells us how people had big fortunes, and built fine houses, and gave fine dinners, and drank fine wine and spent money in other fine ways, in the old times, ere Lodex was, or Stewart named. Thus it is that the *Enquirer* takes the shine out of the Nineteenth century:

Why, what is Tweed, or Stewart, or Mr. Todex, or Belmont, or the Rothschilds, or the Marquis of Westminister to Ptolemy Philadelphus, of Egypt, who amassed a little property of $850,000,000? And which of our extravagant young ladies, in these boasted times, ever gave her lover, as Cleopatra did, a pearl, dissolved in vinegar (or undissolved,) worth $400,000? That's half the expense of Miss Tweed's wedding at a dash, and would dress one of our Washington or Baltimore belles for forty years. Then there was Paulina, one of the ton in Rome, who used to wear jewels when she returned her visits, worth $800,000. Well, they boast of Mr. Stewart's "marble palace up on 34th street and Fifth avenue. We do not suppose this house, which is about the best they have in New York, cost more than half-a-million of dollars. Well, Cicero, who was a poor man, gave $150,000 for his house, and Clodius paid $650,000 for his establishment on the Palatine; while Messala gave $2,000,000 for the house of Antony. Seneca—who was just a plain philosopher like Mr. Greeley—was worth $12,000,000 or $13,000,000. Tiberius left a property of nearly $120,000,000. Why, they talk about a man's failing in New York for a million as if it was a big thing. Cæsar, before he entered on any office—when he was a young gentleman in private life—owed $14,000,000, and he purchased the friendship of Quæsar for $2,500,000. Mark Antony owed a million and a-half on the Ides of March—and he paid it before the Kalends of April. This was nothing—he squandered $720,000,000 of the public money—Major Hodge's defalcation being for the contemptible sum of $450,000.

And these fellows lived well. Esopus, who was a play-actor, paid $400,000 for a single dish. Caligula spent $400,000 on a supper. Their wines were often kept for two ages, and some of them sold for $20 an ounce. They roasted hogs whole at their banquets. They were fond of ram's head pie, and pastry stuffed with raisins and nuts. Dishes were made with gold and silver, set with precious stones. The beds of Heliogabalus were of solid silver, his table and plates, covered with carpets of cloth of gold, were stuffed with down from under the wing of the patridge.

It took $80,000 a year to keep up the dignity of a Roman Senator—and some of them spent $5,000,000 a year.

Cicero and Pompey "dropped in" one day at Lucullus'—nobody at home but the family—and that family dinner cost $4,000.

But we talk about population. We boast of London and New York. Rome had a population of between three and four millions. The wooden theatre of Scaurus contained eighty thousand seats; the Coloseum, built of stone, would seat 87,000, and afforded standing space for 22,000 more. The Circus Maximus (think of it, Old John Robinson!) would hold 385,000 spectators. There were in the city 9,000 public baths—those of Diocletian alone accommodating 3,200 bathers. Even the sixth century, after Rome had been sacked and plundered by the Goths and Vandals, Zachariah, a traveler, asserts that there were three hundred and eighty-four spacious streets; eighty golden statues of the gods; forty-six thousand and three hundred houses; seventeen thousand and ninety-seven palaces; thirteen thousand and fifty-two fountains; three thousand seven hundred and eighty-five bronze statues of the emperors and generals; twenty-two great horses in bronze; two colossi; two spiral columns; thirty-one theatres; eleven amphitheatres; nine thousand and twenty-baths; two thousand three hundred shops of perfumers; two thousand and ninety-one prisons.

As a set-off to Mr. Sprague's "monumental tombstone," we may merely mention the Mausoleum of Augustus in the northern part of the Campus Martius, consisting of a large tumulus of earth, raised on a lofty basement of white marble, and covered on the summit with evergreens in the manner of a hanging garden—the whole surmounted by a bronze statue of Augustus. At the entrance were two Egyptian obelisks, fifty feet high, and all around was an extensive grove divided into walks and terraces.

We have not space to speak of the Forum Romanum, the Forum Julium, the Theatre of Pompey, the Temple of Apollo, the Theatre of Marcellus, the Pantheon, the Palace of Nero (entirely overlaid with gold and adorned with jewels and mother-of-pear), the Claudian Aqueduct, the Flavian Amphitheatre, the Colosseum, the Arch of Titus, the Villa of Hadrian, the Baths of Caracalla—nor of the great Roman roads, straight as an arrow, paved like the streets of a city divided by mile-stones, and having houses for travellers every five or six miles—affording uninterrupted communication from the Wall of Antoninus through York, London, Sandwich, Boulogne, Rheims, Lyons, Milan, Rome, Brundusium, Dyrrachium, Byzantium, Ancyra, Tarsus, Antioch, Tyre, Jerusalem—a distance of 3,740 miles.

Nor have we space to refer to Thebes in Egypt (which had a population of 2,500,000,) and that noble palace with its grand columns, whose cornices were inlaid with ivory mouldings, or sheathed with beaten gold—nor Alexandria, whose annual port dues were $6,000,000 and whose library, in an age when books were rare, contained 700,000, volumes—nor to Capua, the second city of Italy—nor to Rhodes and its 3,000 statues and 106 colossi (one of them, one of the seven wonders of the word, and costing $3,000,000)—nor to Antioch, with a street four miles long, perfectly level, and double colonnades through its whole length—nor to Athens, and the Parthenon, and the Theatre of Bacchus, the most beautiful in the world, which seated 30,000 persons—nor to Corinth and its pictures—nor to Syracuse, and its fortress; one mile long by half a mile in breadth—nor to Tyre, and Carthage, and Babylon, and Bagdad, and Memphis, and Ephesus, and Byzantium, and a hundred more.

Brigham Young.

The arrest of Brigham Young, on the presentment of the Grand Jury of true bills against him for bigamy, will draw public attention to the progress of affairs in that far-off region. It has long been held up as a reproach to this country that a community whose social foundations were laid in polygamy should have been so long tolerated by the American Government that do not find themselves compelled to tolerate some abuse, and ours is no exception. To do it justice, however, all the circumstances of the case should be taken into consideration. It is not strictly correct to say that the United States Government has "tolerated" Mormonism; it has not taken energetic steps to surpress it because there were humanitarian reasons for not doing so. President Buchanan, with a view to the enforcement of the laws, sent a military expedition there—but the affair ended in a compromise which left matters pretty much as they were. The movement of the United States troops there and back cost the country several millions of dollars. At that time Mormonism could not have been suppressed without bloodshed, and the Government was naturally and properly unwilling to incur the responsibility of such an extreme measure, seeing that the evil was confined to a very distant and secluded locality, and, therefore, not likely to prove infectious by its example; and seeing, also, that the Mormons, in other respects than as regarded their polygamic institutions, were a thrifty community, busily and successful engaged in developing the capabilities of the soil. Salt Lake City was a hive of industry, notwithstanding the questionable practices of its inhabitants, and it was therefore held to be entitled to some forbearance. Its population was constantly recruited from the most ignorant classes of Europe, chiefly from England, Wales, and Scandinavia; but it is by no means clear that the women thus said to have been "converted" to Mormonism would have led better lives in their own country—they probably would have had to undergo more drudgery than they have in Mormondon. Be that as it may, the United States Government pursued a humane policy in allowing this great evil to run its natural course, confident, that when the rapidly advancing tide of colonization should have founded great States around Utah, the influence of Christian civilization would seal the fate of Mormonism; that those of its own household would then become its foes, and the imposture of "the Prophet of Nauvoo" and his successors would fade away. That hour seems to have come. Baigham Young, the absolute, the defiant, the man who once threatened all "Gentiles" with death if they interfered with his "domestic institution," has, it is said, suqmitted quietly to the process of the United States Court, pleading sickness only as an excuse for non-appearance. No doubt the presence of a force of United States troops has had something to do with this submissive policy; but it is quite as likely that men like Young and Orson Pratt have correctly read the signs of the times, and they perceive that the hours of polygamy are numbered; therefore, they will not embark in an unavailing contest. Age and ill-health are telling upon the Mormon leader or "Prophet." He was born at Wittenham, in Vermont, on the 1st of June, 1801, and he has, consequently, reached the allotted term of man. His career will, perhaps, furnish a theme for many a future essay, exhibiting, as it does, so much energy, self-reliance, and capacity for domination and organization, combined with an amount of audacity not surpassed by that of Mahomat himself. It was in 1833 that Brigham Young loined the "Latter day saints," then recently organized by Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, in Illinois. He shared in all the tribulations to which they were exposed. When Smith was shot (27th of June, 1844), Brigham Young became President of the Council of "the Twelve Apostles," caused himself to be elected "Prophet," and then excommunicated his competitor, Rigdon. It will remain a remarkable instance of the tendency of mankind to rush into extravagant delusions—that two years afterwards, when Young left Nauvoo, he was followed into the wilderness by nearly 15,000 converts, and made his way across the prairies into Missouri and Iowa; and in 1847 his band, decimated by sickness and plundered by Indians, crossed the Rocky Mountains into Salt Lake Valley. There they founded the City of New Zion or Deseret, which in 1850 numbered 8000 inhabitants. Young is reported to be very wealthy and to have made large investments in foreign securities. The penalty for immorality is, according to the laws of Utah (his own framing), imprisonment for not more than ten years, nor less than six monts, and a fine of not more than $1000 nor less than $100.—*Ledger.*

Honesty the Best Policy.

Where money is the universal object, the possessor of money will be practically honored. The honor will undoubtedly be affected in some degree by the method of obtaining the money. If it is a pirate's method or a highwayman's, if we know that throats have been cut and bludgeons used to obtain it, or if we see the thief actually rifling his neighbors's pockets, we shall hardly invite him to dinner, and that money will not become respectable until the next generation. But if the process is more artfully concealed; if the money is not labeled offensively, but is quietly converted into satin damask and Champagne; if we do not read on the buhl and ormolu tables and cabinets an inscription stating that this beautiful work of art was taken out of the throat of a Spanish trader opened for that purpose, or upon the inlaid ebony lounge that it was extracted from the pocket of a ridiculous old widow who had nothing else—if nothing of this gross kind appears, our well-bred curiosity is not impertinent, and we sit upon the sofa and quaff the wine without further thought.

It is in this way that honesty has ceased to command that respect to which it is proverbially entitled. Indeed, to look at many a city congregation, recognizing many of the persons, and knowing their careers, and hearing the precepts of integrity and self-denial, of personal holiness, and even of martyrdom if need be, which are eloquently urged upon them, inevitably suggests the allusion of Carlyle to the hypocrisy which is so confounded when it is suspected of being hypocritical. Men measure conduct by the real esteem in which it is held. If a foul-mouthed, profane Thersites, who flings his dinner-plate upon the floor at a public hotel to express his dissatisfaction with the banquet, evidently forfeits no social consideration, *profanity* and ill behavior will *not* seem to be things to be strenuously avoided. If a sharper who gambles in stocks and cheats his neighbors airily is laughed at pleasantly as an eccentrically queer fellow, an immense impulse is given to the resolution to be eccentrically queer in the same way. If a politician with the conscience of a fox and the honor of an adder bellows his devotion to the dear people, and vociferously appeals to the moral sentiments, while his career insults them all, is thought, first of all, a confounded smart fellow who may not be too nice upon some points, but who always falls upon his feet, such politicians will abound, and public affairs falling into their hands will inevitable suffer.

All these figures are well known to us in this country; and when the eloquent preacher exclaims, "Beyond peradventure, brethren, honesty is the best polic," we all turn and look at the richest man in the congregation, whose invitations we do not dare to refuse, who leads us chained to his triumphal chariot as the Roman generals led Dacian kings, and whose money was all stolen, not earned. And near him sits another whom we should not care to invite to our houses, but for whom we vote, upon some theory that a political intriguer and briber will make good laws. And in the next pew behold the unjust judge, whose health we publicly drink in his own wine when he sends it to us at table. We see them, we meditate their careers, we consider their prosperity, and we gaze at the good preacher who repeats, "Once more, dear brethren, lay it to heart, honesty is the best policy." Might he not as profitable murmur "Mesopotamia?"

But when circumstances, as lately in New York, suddenly scatter the glamour of prosperity and reveil the naked dishonesty, then the old truth which is lodged in the very substance of things appears, that honesty *is* the best policy, and that, indeed, there is no other. The time comes when, as we seat ourselves in the dazzling drawing-room, upon the luxurious sofa, we suddenly see the inscription frightfully legible, "Stolen from poor widows." And as we rise in trepidation and move toward the buhl cabinet, the legend flashes out all over it, "Stolen from starving orphans." And in terrible light, outdazzling the dazzling drawing-room, we see blazing every where around us, "This is a thief's house, and these are his spoils." The moment that is seen the proverb is vindicated. The buhl remains, but contempt stays with it. Dishonesty has bought its prosperity at too high a price. It has bought money at the cost of every thing that makes money valuable. The prosperous gentleman at whom we all looked when we heard that honesty is the best policy is recognized and branded as a thief. Was not the preacher right? Is not the dishonesty bad policy? The great national benefit of the developments in New York is moral. Events there have destroyed the prestige of "smartness," and have shown practically that mere money is not enough even for success, and that prosperous swindling is not good policy.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A NEGRESS, speaking of one of her children who was lighter colored than the rest, said: "I never could bear dat brat, 'cause he shows dirt so easy."

Another Chapter of History.

The New York *Galaxy* is adding greatly to the interest of its pages, by drawing from men who bore a prominent part in the late war, an account of its most remarkable incidents. Foremost in importance and ability is Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Gideon Welles. He writes with great vigor, and with the mastery of facts which his position afforded. His article in the present (December) number of the *Galaxy*, is entitled "Admiral Farragut and New Orleans." Mr. Welles exhibits, in a very noble and imposing light, the character and services of Farragut. Of course, in so doing Mr. Welles incidentally advances the reputation of the arm of the service under his direction, but he also does an undoubted service to the cause of historic truth by dissipating stories propagated by too greedy aspirants to fame not earned. For instance, he explodes a story told in a book written by or for General B. F. Butler, entitled "Butler at New Orleans, by James Parton." In this a dramatic scene is given between Butler and Secretary Stanton, of the date of "about January 20, 1862." Mr. Stanton suddenly asks "why can't New Orleans be taken?" Butler replies, "It can," &c., which was the alleged origin of the expedition. Mr. Welles calmly proves that Stanton was not yet Secretary of War at that date; that long before it the expedition had been organized by the Navy Department; that some time afterwards, namely, on the 28th of January, it became necessary to confer with Mr. Stanton, about it, and then he heard of it for the first time, and with some resentment, because, without his knowledge, the matter had from its inception been submitted to General McClellan. Indeed, the utmost secrecy had been observed, because it was essential to success, and the brunt of the enterprise was borne by the navy. The subordinate part of the army was to occupy the city of New Orleans when the navy should capture it. Mr. Welles relates with just pride the complete success of this plan, and awards the lions's share of the honor to the modest and gallant Farragut. He also corrects some statements which he finds in what he sarcastically calls the "biography of auto-biography of Admiral D. D. Porter, by Headley." That gallant and ambitious naval officer, Mr. Welles says, has trenched a little on the credit due to Farragut. Be this as it may, we think Porter will certainly never eclipse the fame of Horace Walpole, or any other "complete letter writter." Meritorious as a naval officer, he is a failure as a "man of letters." His correspondence about and with General Grant, is fresh in the public mind; and now he is exhibited in this article as painting himself to the Navy Department as *urging Farragut on, while that officer*, in truth, had been against his inclination, kept back by Porter's mortar boats, which had been added, at Porter's suggestion, to the expedition, and did not all contribute to its success. But our object is not to reproduce, but call attention to Mr. Welles' important statements, which make a most important and very interesting chapter in the history of the war.—*Age.*

Moral Characteristics of Ancient Cities.

OF the moral characteristics of the early cities we should be glad to know more; how the quiet course of domestic life glided on beneath the walls of Karnak and the tower of Belus; what virtues were prised; what joys or sorrows disturbed the current of existence. How far the modern city excels the ancient in good order or tranquillity is difficult to determine. Yet some indications of moral progress may be discovered. The corruption of Babylon and Thebes was followed, after the lapse of centuries, by the higher culture of Greece. Athens taught humanity. No gladiatorial show nor human sacrifices were permitted by its progressive people. Demosthenes boasted that his life had been passed in the service of his native city, and in a constant effort to win the esteem of his fellow-citizens; Pericles, that no Athenian had ever suffered by his fault. Benevolence and charity were cultivated in all the Greek cities. The name of Gillias of Agrigentum is preserved, whose immence fortune was wholly employed in aiding the indigent and providing for the welfare of others: the Coutts or Peabody of antiquity.

Integrity was prised as the chief of civic virtues. To make profit from a public office was an unpardonable crime. Pericles boasted that had never increased his moderate inheritance by a single drachma through all his long tenure of office. Aristides was known as the Uncorrupt. In the purer days of Rome the great lived in poverty, and Fabricius cooked his own simple fare. Cato was so careful of his honor that he weighed and accounted for all the gold he brought from the East. Regulus, rather than violate an oath, went back cheerfully to slavery and death, leaving his family dependent on charity. Of all the plunder of wealthy Carthge he took nothing. Horace has painted, in the grandest of his lyries, the man of conscious integrity, who, intent on some noble aim, defies the rage of tyrants or the clamors of the people. Juvenal and Tacitus, in deathless satires hold up to a degenerate age the rigor of ancient honesty. Lycurgus was for twelve years the controller of Athens in its last decline. Millions of revenue passed through his hands, yet every fourth year his accounts were audited, and were found to be rigidly correct. At length, when he was dying, he demanded a new examination. The auditors reviewed his long career; his accounts were again declaired to be perfectly accurate; they were engraved on marble tablets, and the Athenian controller died happy in the approval of his own conscience and of his native city. Fragments of the marble tablets, it is said, have been discovered at Athens, and might prove instructive models for modern financiers.—From "Great Cities and their Fate," by EUGENE LAWRENCE, in *Harper's Magazine for November.*

The Roman Forum

The ground thus reclaimed from the river, lying as it did between the three chief hills of Rome, became naturally the common meeting-place of its citizens. The old Forum was an oblong space, the longer sides of which measured about two hundred yards; the shorter not far from seventy. Round this confined space were grouped the most important buildings of Republican Rome—the temples of the most ancient and venerated gods, the Senate-house, the Comitium, and the Rostra. Upon it stood the statues of a legion of national heroes, and above it rose on one side the glittering temple of Capitoline Jove and the inviolate citadel, and on the other sides the mansions of the senators, or, in later times, the palaces of the emperors.

By the artist's aid the reader may stand upon the slope of Capitoline Hill and look down upon this, the most interesting spot of ancient Rome. In the foreground, upon the left, are all that remain of the once magnificent temples of Vespasian and of Saturn. Upon the right the site of the Basilica Jula is marked by recent excavations. Those solitary pillars indicate the probable location of a temple of Castor. In the distance are to be seen the Arch of Constantine and the ruin of the Coliseum. In this Forum, if we may believe the records of ancient Rome, in which myth and history are inextricably intermixed. Virginius, whose deed of doubtful heroism Macaulay has celebrated in his "Lays of Ancient Rome," slew his daughter to save her from dishonor; and from the crowd here gathered to avenge her death Appius Claudius fled to the refuge in the neighboring Mount Palatine. Here, in token of the vengeance of the gods, the earth yawned into a fearful chasm, which nothing could close till into it had been cast the most precious thing in Rome; and into it rode full armed for battle Manlius Curtius, type of the Roman hero, and the vengeance of the gods was sated, and the solid earth closed again over his tomb. Up and down the middle of this Forum, in the days of Cicero, paraded the briefless barristers waiting for a cause. If antiquity gives respectability, the peripatetic advertisers, who ornament our public streets are pursuing a most respectable avocation. Here stump-speaking had its birth. Hence we derive our name of rostrum, for, from wooden platforms here constructed, and decorated with the beaks of captured ships, the demagogues of ancient Rome harangued the tumultuous people. In this Forum, which, like a New England court-house, was both the site of judicial trials and of public popular gatherings, Cicero delivered those orations whose eloquence has outlived the temples of gods and the memorials of empires. Here, with grand but undeserved honors, took place the funeral of Claudius, his shameless foe. Here the horrible wars of Sylla and Marius were followed with executions yet more horrible, until the Forum ran red with blood, and the people, wearied with internecine strife, were ready to accept the comparative peace and prosperity which the empire afforded. Here Cæsar fell, victor of many battles, to be at last the victim of assassins; and this is the scene of that grand funeral occasion which Shakspeare has converted into a drama more true, because more life-like, than history itself. Up the *Sacra Via* passed those magnificent triumphal processions which characterized the reign of the emperors, and marked by their ostentation and display the decay and approaching dissolution of Rome; for he who devotes to celeb

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, December 8, 187.

Constitutional Amendment.

We regret to see some of our Democratic cotemporaries opposing the proposed amendment to the Constitution to limit the sessions of the Legislature to one in two years. We take it for granted that the Convention will put an eternal stop to all private and special legislation. Then no other will be needed except for making provision for the support of government and amending present general laws—perhaps an occasional new one. Once in two years would be often enough for this purpose, and would not only save the expense of one election and one session, but would break up all combinations and rings. Of course the Governor would still be authorised, as at present, to convene the Legislature at any time for extraordinary emergencies.

The Luzerne *Union* brings forward a decidedly radical proposition made long ago by our old friend S. P. COLLINGS, well known in this county as a prominent politician in days gone by. There is merit in the proposition, and we would like to see it adopted, to wit: "AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, AND ESTABLISHING AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WHICH, TOGETHER WITH THE GOVERNOR, SHALL FRAME ALL LAWS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR THE ADOPTION OR REJECTION OF THE PEOPLE." This plan also proposed that such laws should be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at a general election once in five years. Mr. COLLINGS also proposed in connection therewith to make it a penal offence for any man to accept an office he was not qualified to fill, making the offence indictable, the culprit to be tried by Court and Jury in the usual way, and if found guilty to be forever debarred from holding office and to be subject to imprisonment to the extent of natural life! We have no doubt that such amendment would have a salutary effect upon office hunters and would turn many a chap's ambition from office-hunting to a more reputable mode of making an honest living!

Many papers of all parties are advocating the election of the very ablest men in every county or district as delegates to the Constitutional Convention. This idea will commend itself to the common sense of every man. A constitutional convention is no place for blockheads or demagogues.

Proposed Surrender.

Certain vagabond politicians, with the BLAIRS at their head, have the effrontery to ask the Democratic party to disband, to make no nomination for President, to nominate a Radical, &c. We believe that in no prominent case has any recognized Democrat made either of these propositions-but it comes from those who have come over to us since the war—from such as the BLAIRS, CHASE, ANDY JOHNSON, CARL SHURS the New York *World*, and others who can scarcely swear to their own political identity. Gentlemen, go where you will, but you shall neither corrupt or cower the Democracy. Do what you will, a Democratic candidate will be in the field for President, and no power on earth can prevent it. Conventions and politicians may be bought up but the people cannot be.

What difference to the Democracy which Republican leader shall be President? Whether it be GRANT, or SUMNER, or BUTLER, or CHASE, or GREELY, is of no consequence whatever, and if a selection is to be made from amongst these, few Democrats will care a straw which shall be successful. The Democratic opposition is to a Republican being President—not more to General GRANT occupying that position than to any other Republican occupying it. It is to the politics and practices of Republicans that the Democrats object—their principles are destructive to the best interests of the country, and this is why Gen. GRANT is objected to.

The wiseacres we refer to emphatically calculate without their host. *The Democratic party cannot be transferred to the support of a Republican.* If such attempt were made by the National Convention, immense numbers would refuse to ratify the action, and very large numbers, to express their horror of the action and prevent it in future, would vote directly for GRANT. *No man but a Democrat can beat* Gen. GRANT, and the sooner the trading politicians come to this conclusion the better it will be for all concerned. But they say "*success*" must be obtained—no matter what is trampled under foot, *success* is above all things! Well, gentlemen, if that is all it is easy to be obtained—*nominate Grant!* Then there will be no opposition and Heaven itself will not prevent "success!" In fact you will be successful unanimously!

But, cowards! to your tents—to your beds! President making is the business of *men*—men who can not only face defeat but brave any danger. Brave men will never yield their principles. There is but one conclusion, and that is irreversible, viz: Democrats will not vote for any man who does not represent their principles, and therefore the Democratic candidate for President must be a Democrat if success is desirable. Otherwise it is not possible—except GRANT be nominated!

IT would be interesting to know who are the dissatisfied Republicans upon whom the Democracy is building its hopes in the next Presidential campaign. The existence of this element, which many would have the opposition disband their organization or change their colors to win over, is mythical. We see no evidence of them or their votes in the elections of the year. The party in every State of the Union was intact and undivided.—*Phila. Press.*

IF the gamblers who want to sell out the Democratic party, and who probably crawled into it for that purpose, believe their own assertions let them inform the public who will come to their aid if they succeed in their purposes. What "element" is it? What would be its purposes? Who are its leaders? You are daily defied to mention them, why don't you answer? The fact is, the men who propose this suicidal and infamous course are leaders without followers, patriots without principle, Generals without a cause or an army, charlatans who want to prey upon the public, wise men without sense, busy bodies with desperate political fortunes, whose wisdom and patriotism are dictated by their wants.

"Patent Outsides."

We regret to see so respectable and able a paper as the *Northumberland County Democrat* adopting the "patent outside" plan—that is, obtaining sheets of paper with the first and fourth pages already printed, from publishing establishments in the cities which supply perhaps a thousand other papers with the same matter. As this matter must necessarily be of a character that will not give offence to any locality, party, sect, opinion or prejudice, it is of course insipid, meaningless, worthless, without principle or information—flat stale and often vulgar and abounding in falsehood and pernicious follies. The conscientious and honest editor feels all the responsibility and anxiety for making every page of his paper interesting and worthy of patronage as he does any one of them, and is tempted to procure the outside only because he hopes (against reason) that the articles will be passably good, but mainly because he can buy the paper thus printed cheaper than he can buy the blank sheets. We know that many are imposed upon and are compelled to pay more, but others buy for less than the value of the blank paper, because the producer of the "patent outside" reserves the right to put in several columns of advertisements for which he receives the pay.

The editor is in every respect as responsible for the extracts his paper contains as he is for what he writes. Most readers read the selections with as much interest as the editorial, if made with care and judgment. It is a blunder for any editor to suppose that the popularity of his paper depends upon his own writing alone—the intelligent reader takes the entire contents into consideration. Suppose a paper were issued here in Bloomsburg the whole of which was known to be printed and edited in New York, by persons who were entire strangers to this community, how much interest could our people feel in it, or how much respect would it command? It would be justly esteemed as an attempted imposition on the community. If one half the paper is printed in that way, then it is open to condemnation as so far a swindle. How any respectable editor can thus make himself a party to a fraud, the peddler of other men's opinions without the privilege of examining and rejecting them, it is difficult to comprehend.

Ability is as fully shown in selections as in editorials—they may be made equally as interesting if not more so—every editor finds himself to his subscribers to do *the best he can* to serve them well, but he defrauds them when he imposes upon them the shilly-shally refuse of city publishing houses. If editors will not respect themselves so far as to control and edit their own papers, how can the public have respect for them? A man might be excused for borrowing bowels if he had none of his own, but when he agrees to give the public the best efforts of his own brains he is in honor bound to stick to his bargain.

We very much doubt the legality of advertising in such sheets, and hope to see the question tried. They can not be said to be printed in the country, nor are they edited in the locality where they are dated. They are a burlesque on the newspaper profession and should be discountenanced.

THE earnest intensity with which winter begins its career this year is severely felt in more ways than one. Not only do the poor, who are always unprepared for emergencies, suffer from insufficient shelter, clothing, and food, but the rich have received a sharp cut from the indiscriminating season. A large number of canal-boats have been suddenly stopped on the way from the West by the closing in of the ice, and many millions of bushels of grain are thereby kept from the market. Some of the vessels have been damaged and portions of the cargoes lost. On the lakes, too, some losses have occurred. It is a fact worthy of note that on the other side of the Atlantic the winter has set in still earlier than here, and with greater severity. There is every reason to anticipate a more than usually severe season, and whatever can be done to escape its disadvantages and alleviate the sufferings that it will cause should be done quickly.

No Surrender in Ohio.

On Friday last, the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio met at Columbus. Messrs. Pendleton, Morgan, McCook, and other leading Democrats, were present. The Committee discussed the general political situation. It was determined not to name the date or place of holding the next State Convention, and another meeting of the Committee will be held on the 22d of February, to decide these points. On account of other engagements, Hon. A. G. Thurman felt himself compelled to resign the Chairmanship of the Committee. The Committee report that the Democracy of the State are not conquered, panic-stricken, or demoralized, but are willing, in 1872, to make another effort, State and National, to secure the triumph of Democratic principles.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, JOHN Q. ADAMS and other disgusted Republicans who wont swallow Radicalism, want the Democracy to make no nomination for President and come over to them! Would it not be equally modest for these gentry to come over to the Democracy? We have read that Mohammed once commanded a mountain to come to him, but as it continued to stand still in defiance of his command, he settled the question by going to the mountain! Disgusted Republicans may profit by the example.

THE Democratic leaders of the State of New York did not hesitate as to what was their duty when the frauds of Tweed & Co. came to the surface. They at once commenced prosecution against them for malfeasance in office. In strange contrast with this is the conduct of the leaders of the Radical party. With astounding frauds turning up every day, they form closer alliance with the plunderers, and if they do not actually assist them in their speculations, shield them from punishment.

MORE RASCALITY TO BE COVERED UP BY MARTIAL LAW.—There is a strong cry for martial law coming up from Georgia. The necessity for it will be fully appreciated when we say that it comes exclusively from the Bullock gang of plunders. If they can get the civil courts closed they will feel perfectly safe. No doubt Grant and Akerman will soothe their perturbed souls by declaring martial law as soon as prosecutions are commenced against them.

The Opening of Congress.

Both Houses of Congress convened in annual session on Monday last. The Senate met at noon with nearly a full attendance of Senators and well filled galleries. In the House two hundred and one members answered to their names. The third annual message of President GRANT was sent in and read in both Houses. The message reaches us just as we are going to press and too late for us even to make a synopsis of it. The absence of the editor from town is our excuse for having no editorial remarks on this important document.

Senatorial Seats to be Contested.

Mr. PEFFER, the Democratic candidate, will contest the seat of WEAKLY, Republican, declared elected to the State Senate from the Cumberland and Franklin district. We infer that Mr. PEFFER does not expect to obtain the seat himself, but by making proof that WEAKLY was elected by bribery and fraud, have a new election ordered.

The Philadelphia *Press* announces that PARRISH, of Luzerne, will contest the election of COLLINS, who had about 1000 majority. Having failed to bribe a sufficient number of votes to elect him, the rascal now expects to succeed by bribing Senators! The *Press* also threatens that another attempt will be made to steal the seat of Col. DECHERT, although he had 1300 majority at the election. The fact that a Democrat has a majority at an election is no indication that he will be permitted to serve in a Legislative position if the Radicals want it badly. The history of the last ten years, both in Congress and the State Legislature, proves that majorities are of no account in Radical eyes, that oaths of office have no binding force, and that they will admit their own candidates when necessary to their interests, without any regard whatever to the votes of the people.

A Proposition.

Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana has published a letter proposing that the National Executive Committee shall call a National Convention, to meet on a day not later than the 22d of February next; that this Convention shall be composed of delegates chosen by State and District Conventions, and that it shall agree upon a definite declaration of principles upon all matters affecting our political institutions. The declaration made, the Convention should adjourn to a day fixed for the nomination of a Presidential candidate. In the mean time the people can discuss and approve or disapprove of what has been done. Mr. VOORHEES concludes by saying that it would be the duty of all Democrats to submit to the decision of the majority. He argues that if the Democratic vote can be consolidated, inspired with enthusiasm and brought to the polls, GRANT cannot be re-elected; remarking that it was the stay-at home Democratic voters who defeated their party, the Republican vote having shown no increase.

Deaths by Railroad.

Unless the accident is one that destroys several lives or occurs near a town, deaths upon railroads are rarely reported to the public, and especially is this the case when employees on freight trains are killed.

The New York Herald suggests as the best remedy to prevent railway accidents, that the persons injured, or relatives of those killed by them, should always promptly sue for damages. If this were done, there would be greater regard for human life on the part of the corporations interested, because juries almost invariably award verdicts in favor of the plaintiffs. But very often people who are hurt in such accidents do not think of the legal redress at their command, while the friends of the deceased are frequently without the means or the courage to begin a suit against the companies. As for the killed, we have the authority of Artemus Ward that "dead men don't sue; they aint on it."

The Presidency.

As General Hancock becomes more popular he becomes more obnoxious to the powers that be, and is removed further from the presence. Like the star of empire, he westward takes his way, to irradiate the prairies around Omaha. As he still grows in popular favor he will be boosted still further toward the Pacific, across the alkali desert, to fret away his life and loose his popularity among the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. Grant will brook no rival near the throne of popular favor, and in endangering General Hancock's scalp, exhibits more of his foresight and sound sense than he has done in any other instance. Instinctively he feels his danger and perhaps his fate, to rest with this gallant soldier who, unseduced by favor undeterred by clamor, has dared to stand fast to the old battered redoubt of civel law, though torn and rent to ruin by the treachery of its garrison. It is right to send him beyond the limits of civilization; he has no business within its pale at present. A change must come over affairs, and the house be newly set in order, before such a man as General Hancock can take his honor seal at the banquet These are the days of the Cæsars; those of Brutuses have not yet arrived.—New Orleans *Times*.

Threatened Resistance to Law in Georgia.

Mr. Conley, the Acting Governor of Georgia, means mischief. He has intimated that he will retain his power in spite of the election law lately passed by the Legislature. The paperes of the State are apprehensiv, from Conley's assertions, that the Radical party of Georgia do not intend to give up power at the bidding of anybody, and that they expect to be upheld in this usurpation by the President of the United States, with the army and navy at his back.

The Savannah *Republican*, commenting on this state of affairs, says:

"We shall see whether General Grant has progressed far enough in the road to arbitrary power to support any such revolutionary measure in a State.—Whatever may be the Acting Governor's opinion of the election act as regards its constitutionality, the Legislature has passed it into a law, and it is his sworn duty to obey it himself, and see that it is respected by others until a competent tribunal shall have declared it unconstitutional. He is not that authority. There are many laws on the statute-book that were passed over the constitutional scruples of the Executive for the time being, but no Executive ever presumed to disregard them on that account.

The Election Trials Ended.

GRAND FIZZLE.

These contested election cases which were commenced some four weeks ago, with a sweeping varry of charges of frauds in Democratic districts, have come to a sudden termination. Commissioner A. A. Chase, Esq., who was appointed two weeks ago to take testimony in these cases, and to make his report on the 27th instant, appeared in court at that date, and stated that the contestants had not appeared before him for the purpose of taking evidence to establish their complaint, although they had been duly notified of his sittings and of his readiness to proceed with the duties of his appointment, and as a matter of course could make no further report for the consideration of the court.

Mr. Rhone, as attorney for the respondents, then asked that the cases be dismissed and the costs to follow the suits.

Mr. Palmer, as attorney for the contestants, explained the cause for their failure to appear before the commissioner as required to do, and assigned the delay to the inability of Mr. Ketchum, the chief counsel, to give his attention to the business.

Without waiting for further excuses or arguments Hon. Thomas Collins, one of the associates, remarked, that the court would dispose of the cases by dismissing them and directing the contestants to pay the costs; and handed the clerk the following paper for filing:

On the matter of contested election of Aaron Whitaker, Sheriff. D. K. Morss Associate Judge and J. P. Weller, County Surveyor, of Luzerne county.

Now, 27th, Nov. 1871, it appearing to the Court on the report of A. A. Chase, Esq., Commissioner, that the contestants did not appear before said Commissioner for the purpose of establishing their complaint, although full opportunity was given them to do so, therefore the petitions in the above stated cases are dismissed at the costs of J. W. Eso, John M. Poor and Abram Nesbitt, contestants, and the said Aaron Whitaker is declared duly elected Sheriff of Luzerne county, and the said D. K. Morss is declared duly elected Associate Judge of Luzerne county, and the said J. P. Weller is declared duly elected County Surveyor of Luzerne county.

THOS. COLLINS, Associate Judge.
B. F. PROUTS, Associate Judge.

So stands the record of these three contested cases, and the public will not be a little surprised to learn that the petitioners or plaintiff's, have backed square out of the contest, and are willing to pay a forfeit, to the amount of the costs, rather than risk the final issue of a thorough test of the relative rascality between the two political parties in the county. We intended to publish a general review of these cases, and an impartial contrast between the frauds and tricks of the leading Democratic and Republican politicians of this locality, but the trials have closed so abruptly, that we have not the testimony of witnesses to make good our expectations. One thing is settled, however, that the Radicals have in some way met with disappointment. They either intended to play a bluff game, and frightened the democrats into a compromise or a division of the offices, and to humbug the people into the belief that all of the election frauds are committed in democratic districts; or they intended to secure the appointment of a partizan commissioners to receive or reject such testimony as would "whitewash," their own acts, and serve as good enough evidence at Harrisburg to justify the Radical majority of the Senate, in voting Collins out and giving his seat to Mr. Parrish.

If one or both of these purposes, was not at the *bottom* of these trials, then the offer of the respondents to prove the making and using of forged "Coffee Colored" Naturalization papers, by the contestants and their friends, was too much like business and too truthful for their comfort and safety. Discretion was their better part of valor, for they appreciated the fact that

"When valor preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with."

General Grant.

In concluding an article on the uncertainty of President Grant's renomination, the *Age* says:

Military renown is a fine thing, but reason should limit the sacrifice made to it. The first Bonaparte brought France to ruin, and himself to Saint Helena, though he was a great soldier. His name was the stock in trade on which his nephew went into business, and his military government eat the very heart out of France, and left her feeble and impoverished, an easy prey to her enemies. The American people may profit by the example. They give General Grant the Presidency, and a great many other gifts. They have given him enough. We need not make him a present of the liberties of our country. His military claim to the Presidency in now played out, with all intelligent men. The unhired intellect of the country is heartily sick of him. He has been paid in full. He can now retire with a full pocket, and live luxurious in one of his many houses. The Mexican war made General Taylor president with a hurrah. But four years after, a man of more conspicious services, General Scott, was utterly routed on the same military platform. That history will repeat itself now, if the whole of the democratic and half the republican parties unite in support of a candidate whose character affords a guarantee of honest administration of the free constitutional government, which is the greatest and dearest right of every American citizen worthy of the name. How to bring together the elements of opposition to the corrupt, greedy, selfish clique of plunderers who have General Grant in their keeping, is now the only problem. Shall Mahomet come to the mountain, or the mountain come to Mahomet? Either will answer, as Mahomet said when he sensibly solved that question. To solve it now, it is only needed to merge selfish pretentions in the general good. The union of the opposition to Grant, assures his defeat, that is certain, certain "as fate," certain as arithmetic. To that great good, all minor considerations ought to be subhordinated, and we do not think so ill of the intelligence of the American people, as to believe that this great good cannot be attained. The year that will elapse before the presidential election, affords ample time for a combination of the honest, patriotic and intelligent elements of both political parties, against the plunderers who want to keep themselves in power by fraud and military violence.

GRANT has made two hundred and twenty appointments since the adjournment of Congress, which are to be acted on by the Senate.

From the Philadelphia Day.

Proposed Representation.

LETTER FROM MR. BUCKALEW.

We make no apology for publishing the subjoined letter, though not intended for publication, from a gentleman whose advocacy of proportional representation has given him prominence, and who thoroughly comprehends the subject. He states the question more clearly than we could hope to do, and his statement and illustrations will not fail to interest the reader:

BLOOMSBURG, Nov. 22, 1871,

DEAR GOVERNOR: Your article in THE DAY of the 18th inst., on Equal Representation is well conceived and worked out, and is directed to a point of the debate upon reform which requires attention.

The term "Minority Representation," as applied to our reform, is inaccurate and misleading. We do not propose to represent minorities at all, but *successive majorities* in constituencies, in all plural elections. In fact we adhere to and apply the majority principle thoroughly; we give to it more extended operation and effect than it has ever had in popular elections and cause it to become, what it has never been, an instrument of just and very nearly complete representation of the people.

Take the case of a town of 650 voters in which two assessors of taxes are to be elected, and suppose a democratic vote of 350 and a republican vote of 300. The ratio of voters for an assessor will be 325.

Then, 350 democratic voters, 1st maj. 325 ratio.

25——300 republican voters, second majority, and we assign the *second* assessor to this *second majority*.

Again, in the election of three town auditors in the same town, on the same vote, we have a ratio of 217 nearly, and the distribution will be:

350 democratic first majority.
217 ratio.

133——300 republican second majority.
217 ratio——83

and we assign the third auditor to this third majority of 133, resulting in two democratic and one republican auditor, strictly upon a majority principle truly applied.

Now, although this computation of successive majorities is not actually made, it is involved in every application of the free vote, and it approximates to justice as nearly as possible. Under the old plan of voting in the first case above, 300 voters would be unrepresented instead of 25, and in the second case 300 instead of 83.

Those people then, who say "the majority principles is sacred," or that "ours should be a government of the majority," will discover that the new plan is necessary to the just application of their doctrine and is not opposed to it.

I am, dear sir, most truly yours,
C. R. BUCKALEW.
Hon. ALEX. CUMMINGS, Philadelphia.

THE COMING CONGRESS.—According to General Butler, President making is to be the main business of the coming session of Congress. Unless the government has become practically an oligarchy, the making of Presidents ought to be left to the people. That is no part in the function of Congress, or, if it is, the people have no more to do with the selection of their chief ruler than the subjects of European monarchies. All they have to do, at the utmost, is to ratify a selection by an election. This was not the design of the founders of the government, nor consistent with the republican theory. Such an assumption by Congress, besides opening the door for corrupt appointments and bribery, involves the neglect of all practical business. The reduction of taxes and the lightening of other public burthens are objects anxiously desired by the country, and in which Congress might find a legitimate and ample field for its energies. Another fact of evil omen is mentioned by correspondents when they inform us that the birds of prey are already flocked to the capital. It is predicted that every old scheme that has failed any time these last ten years will probably be renewed, and new ones be engendered hourly. The corruptionists gathered in Washington do not seem to have taken to heart the lesson taught by the fate of the New York ring. They seemed to be lulled in the same profound sense of security that the ring exhibited in New York just before the reform earthquake shook the ground under them. It may be some time before the national sentiment against corruption takes the Washington rings in hand, and, being stronger and worse than any other, they are likely to die harder. But their day is coming, for the people are more powerful than President-makers and lobbyists, as the national Tweeds may yet discover when it is too late to escape the public indignation they have aroused.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE Boston *Post* says of the present Radical campaign in South Carolina: "This trick has become too stale to work any longer. Everybody knows that it is what is professional styled a put-up-job. Here is an entire population put to flight by Federal troops, that was living yesterday in as quiet and contented a fellowship as characterizes any other community. War has been practically declared against them by the Federal government. Not on account of any crime on their part do they flee but because they are invaded by the troops of a government that has nothing to do with them. All this takes place under the infamous Ku-Klux law, which was denounced at the time of its passage, with such vigor, by Senators SCHURZ and TRUMBULL—a statute claiming its origin in the Fourteenth Amendment, which is thus interpreted to mean the overthrow instead of the extention of Republican liberty."

THE "New Departure" resolution did more injury to the Democratic party in the recent election than all the frauds committed by the rascals who have placed our party in disrepute in the city of New York. The dovetailing of that disastrous plank into the Democratic platform was the cause of our discomfiture and defeat. Republicans that are disgusted with Radical rule and who voted for us last year and year before, looked upon the "New Departure" as the material that closed up the breach between the two contending parties on the negro question, and they considered that no real reason existed why their aid should be given to us this year. We attribute our defeats to this outrageous piece of policy which was perpetrated on the party against its consent and in the most clandestine manner.—*National Defender.*

THE Ku-Klux Committee will accompany their report with six thousand printed pages of testimony. And all this disturbance in the country, this cost to the Treasury is for the purpose of re-electing General Grant, and keeping the present "Ring" in power.

No Surrender.

The following from the Erie *Observer* expresses our sentiments exactly:

We are sorry to meet a Democrat occasionally who is discourged over defeat and talks about giving up all effort for the party hereafter. This is not the spirit which should actuate the friends of a just and patriotic cause. Cowards and time-servers desert and falter when the enemy gain an advantage; brave men, who are actuated by principle, never. For seven years our revolutionary fathers waged their struggle with England, amid the most disheartening circumstances, yet they came out triumphant at last, and received the admiration of mankind for their endurance and valor. We who boast of a direct descent from these noble men are unworthy of their memories and unfit to bear the name of freemen if we cannot pattern after their illustrious example. Defeat had no terrors for them, let it have none for us; as their attachment to principle nerved them to duty, let it make us the more firm and determined; as they profited by disaster, let us be taught and benefited. "The Old Guard never surrenders," was the reply of a noted general when called upon to lay down his arms. And we reply to those who talk of giving up our party organization: "The Democracy never surrender." We are fighting for principles, not for mere spoils, and defeat does not make one indictment against the traitors to republican institutions the less true, or one plank of our platform the less valuable. The battle we have fought for fifteen years, against sectionalism and fanaticism we are ready to prolong as many more, should it be necessary, and we are not in the least afraid but that victory will ultimately crown our banners.

GENERAL GRANT'S Washington organ after alluding to the late elections in the Southern States, which resulted adversely to its party says: "It will require not less than ten thousand regular troops, judiciously distributed throughout the Southern States, to insure a free and fair election in those States, in 1872. It may be necessary that Congress should increase the army." Such an announcement as this would stir the people of France, at this time, to a perfect frenzy. The use of troops to insure a fair, free election, in a time of profound peace! What effect will it have in the United States?

IT has transpired what became of a portion, at least, of the money for which an action is commenced against William M. Tweed. Judge Noah Davis, United States District Attorney, states that he has received information entirely satisfactory to his mind that "the New York charter was voted for by the Republicans pursuant to a caucus resolution of both branches of the Legislature, *but that the entire body of Republicans were corrupted by immense sums of money* brought by Tweed from New York, for which identical money an action had been commenced against him!"

STARTLING ITEMS.—Some of our taxation items are startling. For instance, the taxes collected for the year 1871, from whiskey and tobacco, amounted to $86,000,000. In 1860, before the war, under a Democratic Administration, this would have paid the whole expenses of the Government. What a beautiful little legacy, in the way of debt, will not Grant leave us—especially if he should succeed in a re election?

A LONDON dispatch says: The condition of the Prince of Wales is no better. Apprehensions of an unfavorable turn are expressed without disguise, as it is remembered that Prince Albert died of a similar complaint after a sudden attack and brief illness. Rumors on 'Change are that the case is worse than the published bulletins represent.

MINISTER SCHENCK is going to resign. He can't live on seventeen thousand dollars per year in London. Nothing short of thirty thousand collars will keep his pot boiling in accordance with the style required in the diplomatic circles of the British metropolis. This will give GRANT a chance to reward some other defeated congressman.

THE passes of the Vosges are to be fortified by the Germans in such a manner as to shut out France entirely from her old provinces. At the same time, France is about establishing large camps on her new frontiers. Thus the old enemies will face each other on new ground.

IT is said that Grant wants ten thousand more troops to insure a fair election in the South in 1872. Well, all he has to do is to ask for them. His radical friends will see that they are forthcoming.

New Advertisements.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing at Mainville, about the 1st of November, a STRAY Cow formerly owned by him. The Cow is of a light brown color, with white spots on her belly. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
RUDOLPH SHUMAN.
Dec. 8, 1871-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN KITCHEN, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of John Kitchen late of Sugarloaf twp, Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to I. K. Krickbaum, of Benton twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
I. K. KRICKBAUM,
dec.8,'71-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JACOB HARRIS, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Harris, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to William Harris of Hamburg, Berks county, Pa., and James A. Harris of Buckhorn, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrators, without delay.
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES A. HARRIS,
dec6'71-6w* Administrators.

SCHOOL HOUSE LETTING.
Sealed proposals for building in Mifflin township, Columbia Co. residence of John Michael, 25 by 34 feet in length, will be received by the Directors of Mifflin township, on or before the 23d day of December, 1871, and on that day the Directors. Plan and specification by calling on the Secretary of the Board.
JACOB GROVER, ISAAC [illegible]ERS,
Secretary, [illegible]esident.
Dec. 8, 1871-3t*.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A VERY SUPERIOR BOOK.
"BOW IN THE CLOUD."
Edited by ET. REV. WM. BACON STEVENS, D. D.
It is full of the *richest* and *rarest* thoughts, unfolding the *glorious* Covenant Promises of our God. Superbly illustrated and bound in new designs of rare elegance.
It is a *Gem* among books.—*Zion's Herald.*
It is one of the most elegant books ever issued from the American press.—*Watchman and Reflector.*
This is a book of surpassing beauty.—*N. Y. Observer.*
A LOVELY BOOK FOR A HOLIDAY GIFT.
Enriched with 20 exquisite gems of poetry.
First-class Agents are making $10 to $20 per day. Price low. Terms extra. For Circulars address,
HUBBARD BROS., Publishers,
dec 8 71-4f 723 Sansom St., Phila.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at Public sale, on the premises in the town of Bloomsburg in said county on
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23d, 1871,
The following described real estate, late of Thos. E. Hughes, deceased, to wit: A lot situate in said town of Bloomsburg, on Third Street, in that part of Bloomsburg known as Scott town, adjoining lots of C. L. Thomas and David Winner fronting about 60 feet on said Third Street, and extending about 230 feet to an alley, whereon are erected a large
TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE,
a large Stable, a good hog pen and other out buildings, a good well with pump, and
EXCELLENT FRUIT.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi.
Possession to be given on the first day of April, 1872.
JOHN HICKS,
dec. 8,'71-3t. Administrator

CHICAGO AND ITS DESTRUCTION.
A full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present and future. With graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of the Chicago Tribune. With over 60 pages, and 50 illustrations. It is now ready for delivery.
AGENTS WANTED. Send $1.00 for sample copy and extra terms. Address Lake Shore Publishing Co., Ill., or Phila. Pa.

CUNDURANGO.
BLISS, KEENE & CO'S Fluid Extract.
The wonderful remedy for Cancer, Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pulmonary Complaints, Salt Rheum, and all Chronic Blood Diseases, is prepared from the Cundurango Bark, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by the assistance of the American Consul in that country. It is the most effective, prompt and certain alterative and Blood Purifier ever discovered. Sold by all Druggists, in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade mark and directions. Send for a circular. Office and Laboratory, No. 40 cedar St., N. Y.

50th YEAR.
NEW YORK OBSERVER
$3 per Annum, including Year Book for 1872.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.
37 Park Row, New York.
SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

UNIVERSALISM
Send for free sample copy of the CHRISTIAN LEADER, a first class weekly journal, published by the New York State Convention of Universalists, and containing the Sermons of Dr. E. H. Chapin, Terms $2.50 per year. Address, Publisher, CHRISTIAN LEADER, 728 Broadway, New York City.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE is offered free to every subscriber of Merry's Museum, the Toledo Blade, Pomeroy's Democrat, etc., which is an evidence of its worth and popularity. Horace Greeley, James Parton, Theodore Tilton, Gail Hamilton, etc. write for every number. In clubbing, it offers three first class periodicals for the price of one of them. A variety of premiums on equally liberal terms. It is an original, first-class magazine. Volume X begins with Jan. '72. Three specimen copies free. Address S. S. WOOD Newburgh, N. Y.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1872
OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES
Printed in Ten Colors, on superb Tinted Paper. Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, with descriptions, and
TWO COLORED PLATES.
Directions and plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best Floral Guide in the World. All for Ten Cents, to those who think of buying Seeds. Not a quarter the cost, 250,000 sold of 1871.
Address, JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY
The Dec. No., price 35c., has 19 pieces Vocal and Instr'l Piano Music, worth $4 in sheet form. We will mail two Nos. for 50c., four for 90c., or Jan. to Dec. 12, for $2.50, (regular price $3.) Bound copies for 1871, gilt sides and edges, $5. The Music is by Hays, Thomas, Kinkel, Gounod, etc. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y. Send for 36 p. Catalogue.

SAVE YOUR LIFE
BY PROMPTLY USING
WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES,
A Chemically pure preparation of PHOSPHORUS,
which is a most important constituent on the human body, existing largely in the Brain, Nervous System, Blood and Bones. IT IS THE DUE WASTE OR DEFICIENCY OF THE LIFE GIVING AND LIFE SUSTAINING ELEMENT, WHICH IS THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF
CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PARALYSIS, DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, &c.
The proper Remedy for the effectual treatment and cure of the above Diseases consists in restoring to the Blood, Nervous System, Lungs and Blood, their due proportion of PHOSPHORUS.
WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES
is the only preparation which accomplishes this result and it is an absolute cure for the Diseases above named.
CIRCULARS, INFORMATION and ADVICE FREE.
Prepared only by J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., N. Y., and sold by all Druggists. Price $1 and $2 per Bottle.

COCOAINE
A compound of the Cocoa nut oil, Ambrosia, and other fragrant herbs, which will restore and beautify the hair. Sold by all druggists. Beware of imitations.

DRAIN TILE & PIPE.
The Very Best in Use.
Made from Superior Clay, thoroughly burned. Are entirely FROST PROOF.
Send for circulars to
C. W. BOYNTON & CO.,
Woodbridge, New Jersey.

THE BEST SAW-GUMMER OUT. ONLY $15. Emery Grinders at $25, $30 and $100. Diamond Turning Tools, $15. *Solid Emery Wheels of all sizes.* Address *The Tuttle Co., Strasburg, Muskingum co., Ohio.*

HAY.—Ask Parsons & Finney, Harrisburg, Pa., for free Circular of Hay Tedder, that Makes Corn Fodder equal to hay. New thing.

$57.60. Agents profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, patented July 25th. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHICESTER, 247 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business first and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine.

$425 A MONTH! Horse furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

$10 from 50 Cents.
12 Samples sent (postage paid) for Fifty Cts. in that retail easily for Ten Dollars. R. L. WOLCOTT, N. Y.

$125 A WEEK! Best Cheap Shuttle Sewing Machine in the world. Agents Wanted. J. S. HAYES, Great Falls, N. H.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 25 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24 Fultonville, N. Y.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES
is the only preparation which accomplishes this result and it is an absolute cure for the Diseases above named.
CIRCULARS, INFORMATION and ADVICE FREE.
Prepared only by J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., N. Y., and sold by all Druggists. Price $1 and $2 per Bottle.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE only Reliable, Complete and Finely Illustrated History of
CHICAGO and the Great CONFLAGRATION
The fastest selling book ever issued. Act quickly and send for extra terms and circulars. Outfit, 50 cents. HUBBARD BROS., publishers, 723 Sansom St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE
It contains over 150 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and Incidents in the War, and is the only full, Authentic and official history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success selling from 200 to 400 copies per day, and it is selling to both English and Germans. CAUTION Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 150 fine engravings and 800 pages. Send for circulars and see our terms, and full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa.

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.
The Winter Term of this Institution will open TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1871,
and continue eleven weeks. Tuition from $5.00 to $8.00. Instruction given in all the common and higher English branches, together with Latin, Greek, French and German. Good board can be obtained at $

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, Dec. 8, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

COE, WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	12:14 A. M.	2:37 P. M.
Accommodation	8:05 A. M.	6:25 P. M.
Express	6:12 P. M.	10:51 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
4:12 P. M.	10:58 A. M.

To our Readers.

CAPT. BROCKWAY and the present publisher not having been able to arrive at the same conclusion in regard to the value of the COLUMBIAN establishment, the latter will retire from his connection with it on the 1st of January next. It is desirable, therefore, that all persons having dealings with the present publisher should settle up previous to that date. On January 1st all unsettled accounts will be left in the hands of C. W. MILLER, Esq., for immediate collection.

December 8, 1871-tf.

M. F. CONNER is authorized to transact any business connected with the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

TUESDAY last was the coldest day that has visited us this winter. The river is frozen over at the Bloom Ferry and the ice sufficiently strong that parties are crossing it on foot.

THE editor of the *Columbian* will sell his premises, on the corner of Centre Street and 5th Avenue, Bloomsburg, and give possession thereof at any time after January 1st. The property is in all respects a very desirable one and will be sold on favorable terms. Call and see.

MORGAN POWELL, Assistant Superintendent of the Lehigh Company's mines, was shot in the streets of Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pa., last Saturday night, by an unknown person, and died on Monday morning. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S goods and chattels found in Paris, are being sold under the hammer. There are 600,000 bottles of wine among the goods offered. It is thought the sale will realize two millions of francs, about enough to liquidate his unsettled debts.

ALEXIS.—The Grand Duke Alexis arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday evening. On Monday he had a formal reception by the committee, breakfasted at the Park, shown around the city and attended a grand ball in the Academy of Music in the evening.

ACCEPTED.—Rev. A. R. HORNE, of Williamsport, has accepted the position of Principal of the Keystone Normal School at Kutztown, Berks county, which was tendered him some months ago. Mr. HORNE is a native of Springfield township, Bucks county, and has filled the office of City Superintendent of the public schools of Williamsport for several years past.

RUNAWAY.—On last Saturday afternoon, a horse attached to a carriage, in which were seated the owner, Rev. John Hewitt, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and wife, of this place, became frightened and ran against the corner of Mr. Correll's furniture store. Result—Mr. Hewitt escaped with a few slight bruises and Mrs. Hewitt was more seriously injured—vehicle slightly damaged.

THE Luzerne Union records another terrible accident resulting from the too common practice of blowing down a lamp chimney to extinguish the light. The casualty occurred in Cleveland, Pa., a few nights since. Mrs. Elizabeth Stark disrobed to retire about ten o'clock. She attempted to extinguish her coal oil lamp in a very common manner, by blowing down the chimney. The lamp exploded, throwing over her the blazing liquid, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames and terribly burned.

THE house of C. G. MURPHY and public School House in Conyngham township, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, at about 3 o'clock. Mr. MURPHY and family barely escaped with their lives, as they were only aroused by the neighbors breaking in the door of his house when the alarm was given. The insurance will probably cover one half of the loss. Mr. MURPHY saved all his papers, so that his sureties for the collection of taxes, &c., are harmless. The fire was the work of an incendiary, for coal-oil was discovered on the plank walk around the school house and thrown against his house, so as to ignite the fire. We are sorry to learn that Mr. MURPHY's back was sprained in his efforts to save his papers. The incendiary is supposed to be actuated by the difficulty lately taken place with the School Board of that township. Mr. MURPHY was a teacher in the school house destroyed by the fire.

Donation.

MR. EDITOR.—A few days since I received the following "Card." "You are invited to attend a surprise 'Donation' party at the residence of Mr. James C. Reeder, for the benefit of Rev. T. H. Tubbs, on the afternoon and evening of November 30th, 1871." Of course I went, I always go, where I am invited so particularly, if I can, (and am a mind to.)

Brother Tubbs was junior preacher last year, on the Elysburg charge, and now boards with said J. C. Reeder, within the bounds of the McIntyre appointment. The attendance was not large but *good*. I found the people eating, drinking, (nothing intoxicating) and giving. How much they ate and drank, deponent saith not but saith they gave fifty-four dollars a large share of which was cash.

At a proper hour, about nine p. m., the people began to talk of seperating, Brother Tubbs thanked his friends for this regard. (The money I mean.) Then followed singing, thanksgivings, intercessions and good nights.

I hope soon to be able to inform you of other good deeds, done by the McIntyre people.

E. M. T.

Catawissa Hills, Dec. 2, 1871.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Columbian:

The Common Schools of our County will compare favorably with those of any other county of this State, with but few exceptions. In the capacity and competency of our corps of teachers, and in our buildings and school-room furniture we are keeping apace with the times in school improvements. The grade of our teachers is being raised rapidly by the advantages afforded, by the Normal School at Bloomsburg and academies in the county, to teachers in the preparation for their profession. Yet one thing, in my estimation, of vast importance to the schools and teachers is being grossly neglected by the teachers of Common Schools, and those engaged in conducting our schools of a higher grade. We have published in this county four newspapers, which proves very conclusively that the people of this county are a people of reading habits, and yet how little appears in them regarding our Common Schools. In which respect we are behind most other counties—nor is the fault with our newspaper editors, but with our teachers and those conducting our schools. The politician discurses the issues involved, in the newspapers—the agriculturist furnishes to the public, in printed matter, the best ways of raising different kinds of vegetables and grains, and the teacher should do the same by his constituents in letting them know the manner of learning most readily the young idea how "to shoot," and such other information as he may have acquired from experience for the benefit of those who are engaged in the same profession. No doubt either of the editors of our county papers would gladly give a column of their paper to be devoted every week to the subject of Education—or an "Educational Column," to be edited by some teacher. It would add matter of great interest to every family if properly conducted. Every teacher in the county and those desirous of writing upon the subject of education should contribute to the column some original production of their own, and it would soon become interesting to teachers, parents and children. Should an article appear by some teacher with the writer's name signed, his pupils, such as could read, would be very anxious to see it, and excite an interest upon that point in the school. Parents would be pleased, seeing that it was the work of "our teacher," and he would immediately rise in the estimation of both parents and children, especially if it were the practice of him requiring his pupils to write "*those dreaded things compositions.*" They would at once see that he did not wish to teach by precept only but by practice also. At one time while I was teaching I wrote an article on some educational subject and signed my initials, they were discovered by some of my larger pupils to be mine, a paper was brought to the school room in the morning by one of them, and soon a number of them were crowded around a table trying to get a glimpse of it—one after another as then came in were told of it, and finally a small boy came to me and asked, "*teacher did you write what is in the paper there?*" I was asked frequently afterwards when I would write again for the paper. I instance this to show what interest can be created in the proper place.

Every teacher should be a ready writer, and unless he makes an attempt he will never become proficient. Every teacher as I have said before can gain access to the columns of some paper published in the county, through which he can impart the results of his experience or of his reflections. Suce a course will benefit the writer and at the same time will awaken others of the same profession to thought and action. In this way the attention, not only of teachers, but parents, will be called to the work of education. One mind may move a thousand. Teachers can through the press discuss every question pertaining to their duties, as thoroughly in this way as at associations or institutes, and perhaps better. The newspapers in our county are instruments that have as yet been employed too little for educational purposes. Z.

Seasonable Hints.

WE take the following timely suggestions from the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

The nipping and eager air proclaims the rapid approach of Winter. And the Winter has thoughts and purposes and duties, which must be entertained and put in practice at once. Else we shall have want of consideration, waste and imperfect performance. One of the most imperative duties of the winter is provision for the poor. Without doubt the many excellent organizations which exist will soon be in operation, and efforts will be made and continued to give relief to such extreme cases as present themselves to the public charities. The labors of those organizations are greater than any can understand. In the mean while it becomes the duty of every one, within the circle of his influence, to see what can be done to anticipate the work of these associations, and, by anticipating, to prevent suffering.

Shelter, clothing and fuel are requisites which do not come within the purview of all benevolent associations to so great an extent as the supply of food. But the meaning of the word "starve," as given in old English dictionaries, is "to perish by *cold* or hunger." Common usage restricts the meaning of the word starvation to the lack of food but no amount of food will wholly avert the prostrating effect of "starvation" by cold. The precautionary measures just now to be taken by every one who has more than a sufficiency of raiment, is to supply some person who is less fortunate. A vast amount of good can be done in this way, and the disposal of superfluous articles can be so managed as not only to anticipate suffering, but to save the decent pride and self-respect of the necessitous. Outgrown garments of children, and articles belonging to older persons, or which they no longer care for, may be made to do excellent service, and if judiciously distributed can be so given as to seem the gift of friendship rather than of charity. One great advantage of this mode of making everything which can be useful to anybody, of service to somebody, is, that the givers *know* that their donations are well bestowed and useful. The relief of the urgent suffering in the West has depleted some surplus wardrobes, but we hope it has not exhausted them.

The wide prevalance of an epidemic disease in various parts of the country opens an unusual avenue for charity. Of course, due and proper precaution restricts personal visits. But physicians and others whose professional and other relations bring them in contact with the sick and suffering will gladly avail themselves of the remedial aid which the furnishing of comforts will impart, not only to the actually diseased, but to their families. People among whom a contagious disease exists are double sufferers. Their means of support and relief are cut off, and to the grief of sickness and sorrow are added the misery and mortification of avoidance by their neighbors and others. In this field charity has a scope almost unlimited.

On several annual returns of the holidays the *Ledger* has advised the *utilizing* of presents. The same suggestions are again in season. Somebody wittily speaks of the absurdity of presenting ruffles and frills to a man who has no shirt. Yet a great proportion of holiday presents come under this useless category. Those who purpose—and nearly every one does so purpose—to make presents at Christmas and New Year, should take time to consider how they may turn the occasion to one of profit and real advantage. Pretty trifles have their place, but should not absorb too much of the enthusiasm of the holiday spirit. These and other seasonable considerations should be weighed at leisure before the stores and streets are crowded with purchasers.

LIBERALITY.—We hear a good thing told at the expense of a merchant in a neighboring town. One of the ministers of the place was having a donation party, when Mr. ——, ambitious to appear liberal, marked a four dollar castor up to twelve dollars, and took it in as a donation, getting much credit for his liberality. The next day the minister called at the store with his twelve dollar castor, stating that as they could not afford so expensive an article, he would be pleased to exchange it for its marked value in other needed goods, and the minister was soon wending his way homeward loaded down with a dozen dollars' worth of selected groceries.

THE total population of the United States, as correctly stated in the report of the Superintendent of the Census, just finished, is 38,923,210. The colored population is 4,886,387; Chinese, 63,253; Indian, 383,712.

THERE were in Philadelphia 233 deaths from Small Pox, for the week erding on last Sunday.

DEXTER is said to have trotted a mile in 2 minutes and 14 seconds in a private trial recently.

THE reason "Nasby" goes lecturing is: People have quit reading his twaddle, hence he has to read it himself.

Receipts for Subscription to the "Columbian," for November, 1871.

Charles Krum	$2 00	Wm Miller	2 00
Wm H. Bates	2 00	P M Beaver	2 00
Jinks Dyer	2 00	David Demott	1 00
G P Brisebach	2 00	M D Worthington	2 00
John G Quick	2 00	J H Vanderslice Jr	2 00
Wm G Harris	2 00	Wm Hagenbuch	2 00
Jacob Knittle	1 00	Thomas O'Conner	2 00
Samuel Neyhard	2 00	Jacob Fisher	2 00
Wm Howell	2 00	Joseph Lilly	2 00
Leonard Kikendall	2 00	Abram Woldforth	2 00
Isaac Snyder	2 00	Dr J K Robbins	2 00

MARRIAGES.

FAUX—SMOYER—On the 24 inst., by Rev. A. Brittain, at the residence of the bride's parents in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Mr. Cyrus B. Faux, of Espy, to Miss Mary, a daughter of Samuel Smoyer.

SHUMAN—HAGENBUCH—On the 30th ult., by Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. Jacob Clinton Shuman to Miss Deanna Hagenbuch, both of Main township.

DEATHS.

MILLER—In Centre township, October 30th, Ernestus Clement, son of John and Julia Miller, aged 2 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The summer sun shone brightly,
And flowers were in bloom
When death claimed our little Erny,
And laid him in the tomb.

Nipped like a bud in springtime
By a cold blighting storm,
The frail young flower was withered
And from earth's bower torn.

Yet not as mortal blossoms,
Did Erny pass away,
Death only closed the petals
To ope' in endless day.

Much as we miss our Erny,
We would not wish him back again;
But rather live so holy
That we may meet him there,

Erny thou art gone to rest,
This is but early tomb;
But Jesus summoned thee away,
Thy Savior called the home.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye " "	1 10
Corn " "	60
Oats, " "	60
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	35
Eggs	30
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	10
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	16 00

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.—Hostetter's United States Almanack for 1872, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary, effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *easily be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

DOWN IN PRICE

J. H. MAIZE'S,

Corner Main and Centre Sts.,

BLOOMSBURG.

A new stock of Fresh Goods just opened at MAIZE'S.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars,

SYRUPS and MOLASSES, CHEESE, MEATS, SALT, FISH etc.

VEGETABLES, HERMETICALLY Sealed Goods,

JELLIES and PRESERVES, PICKLES,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS,

An Elegant Assortment OF

QUEENSWARE

Constantly on hand.

Also WOOD, WILLOW and GLASSWARE of every variety.

All my goods are of the first quality and at extremely low prices.

dec8-71-tf J. H. MAIZE.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

We now have on hand a large neatly printed assortment of JUSTICE'S and CONSTABLES BLANKS, to which we invite the attention of these officers.

THE increasing number of sudden deaths in our county, and in most instances the small provision made for the support of those dependent on the deceased, has called fresh attention to the subject of Life Insurance. No man is so poor that he cannot by this means secure his family from want,—his wife and children perhaps from pauperism. The price of a cigar a day, or of a drink of whiskey will do it. It is *not* an *expenditure*, but an *investment*, for if the assured person lives, he gets a dividend generally much larger than the interest on his money. Besides, the money cannot be attached by creditors. Among Insurance Companies none hold a higher rank than the Continental of New York. Last year it issued more policies than any other company in the world. Its solvency is guaranteed by its deposits with the State, and the laws regulating it. C. B. BROCKWAY, of this place, is agent, and is daily sending in applications. Apply at once, while in health for "procrastination is the thief of time."

LOCAL NOTICES.

C. C. MARR has a fine lot of NEW GOODS consisting in Plain Stuffs and Plaids.

C. C. MARR sells splendid KID GLOVES for $1.00 per pair.

C. C. MARR has a new lot of Child's Misses' and Ladies' SHOES cheap.

C. C. MARR has a fine lot of HATS and CAPS Cheap for cash.

I. W. HARTMAN is selling all his FANCY SHAWLS at a great reduction. Go and see them.

THE place to buy GLASSWARE and WHITE DISHES cheap is at I. W. HARTMAN'S.

THE greatest Stock of Goods in the County to be sold in December, January and February, call at I. W. HARTMAN'S.

SINGERS New Family Sewing Machines—ten dollars cash—balance in monthly installments' J. A. DORAN, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. no.16-tf

WE would advise all that want good Furniture to go to G. W. CORRELL, he has just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of Furniture which he will sell cheaper than ever for cash or ready pay. His motto is quick sales and small profits.

THE statements made by dealers in other machines, that they sell New Singer Sewing Machines is not true. The Singer Manufactory supply no machines in Columbia county, except to their authorized agent, J. A. DORAN, no.16-tf

CLARK & WOLF have an assortment of goods now that would be a credit to any town or store in the State. Even their lengthy advertisement can not do justice to the subject. It is well worth the time to call and see the goods and how cheap they can be sold.

WINTER is now fairly upon us, and the teams are hastening to the lumber woods in various parts of the country. Our advice to every man who goes to the woods, be captain, cook, teamster, or any other man, is to take along a good stock of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT and PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS. Many months of labor (in the aggregate) may be saved by this precaution.

BAD enough to look and feel bad yourself; but no excuse for having your horse look and feel badly, when for a small sum you can buy SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS, which given in grain two or three times a week, will make him look and feel well.

A GENERAL assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, wholesale and retail at A. D. WERR'S Book Store, opposite the Court House. Miscellaneous books, portmonnaies, stereoscopic pictures, games, picture-books, blank-books of all kinds, etc., etc. no8-tf.

A NEW and elegant assortment of fall and winter goods has just been received by S. H. MILLER & SON, which they offer at very low prices. Also all articles usually kept in a dry goods store. Their friends and the public are invited to call and examine them.

FOUR EVILS.—Whoever habitually uses any alcoholic preparations as an "appetizer" will be likely to suffer from four evils, viz.: an overplus of food in the stomach, impaired ability to digest it, the pangs of dyspepsia, and a doctor's bill. Dr. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS the great Teetotal Restorative of the age, without over stimulating the palate or irritating the stomach, imparts a healthful appetite, promotes digestion, regulates the liver and bowels, purifies the blood, and thus, instead of entailing four evils, confers four inestimable benefits.

ONE OR THE OTHER IS SURE.—Here are two medicines—"Hollands' German Bitters," and "Hoofland's German Tonic." If you are Dyspeptic, Bilious, or all of them, one of these peerless Vegetable Specifics will, assuredly, effect a cure. If you are in doubt which one to take, try each alternately. Adopt the one which operates most beneficially. Neither can harm you. Possibly, it may be best to take each in turn. One or the other, or both, can be guaranteed to work a perfect cure. Sold by all Druggists.

LIST OF JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1871.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—Jas. A. F. McBride, Judah P. Boone.
Briarcreek—Lanson Martz, Evans Fowler.
Benton—John Baker, Samuel Appleman.
Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Enoch Rittenhouse.
Berwick—Robert Manning.
Catawissa—Joseph Hartman, John Erwine.
Henry J. Miller.
Centre—Samuel Creveling.
Fishingcreek—Wm. W. McCollum.
Greenwood—Edward Henry, J. H. Reier, M. M. Kline, John P. Kester, Wm. Eyer.
Jackson—Jacob Young, John Jayecox.
Locust—Wm. Billig.
Mifflin—David Brown, Lewis Eckrote.
Maine—David Shannon.
Madison—Solomon Barnhart, Wm. B. McBride
Montour—John Weaver, Andrew Clark.
Orange—Benjamin Wertman, Abner Welsh, James Ferguson.
Pine—Jacob Brobbelin.
Scott—Hiram H. Brown.
Sugarloaf—Amos Hess, James Seward.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT DECEMBER TERM, 1871.

Wm. A. Kline vs. James V. Gilaspy.
James V. Gilaspy vs. Wm. A. Kline.
Clement G. Ricketts administrator, vs. David Sweeny et. al.
Joseph S. Kline vs. Charles Howard.
John Gray vs. Sanderson Hagenbuch.
Thomas O'Connor vs. Martin Gaughlin.
Lewis J. Adams vs. Fishingcreek School district
Wm. A. Case vs. Bloom Township.
Simon Welsh vs. John Hoffman.
Peter C. Eckrot vs. Alfred Irvine.
John McAnall vs. Wm. Jacoby.
Francis J. Kline vs. Jacob Herring.
David J. Waller vs. Wesley Wirt.
Stephen Thomas vs. The Penn'a Canal Co.
Nicholas seybert vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
O. B. Mellick vs. John Yeagers, adm'r
John L. Kline's use vs. W. H. Young, et. al.
E. Satterthwait vs. Fred. F. Mercereau.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. Kinctob & Walton.
Vashah Reese's adm'r vs. W. A. Kline.
Michael Hutton vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Patrick Monaghan vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Rodger Dixon vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Mrs. Mary Connelly vs, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
George W. Rucket vs. Philip Appleman, et. al.
Charles Brown vs. Jos. R. Vanderslice.
David Shaffer vs. Hiram Thomas.
Solomon Hess vs. Frances B. Jolley et. al.
Joseph Fry vs. Simon Reedy.
Wm. T. Shuman vs. Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R. Co.
Daniel Snyder's use vs. M. C. McCollum et. al.
Tilman Strouse vs. Wilson Miller.
E. G. Ricketts vs. John Sweeney et. al.
George K. Hess vs. Joseph Wise et. al.
J. Smith & Son vs. George K. Hess.
Emeline Mensch vs. Levi Brobbelder et. al.
H. J. Campbell & Co. vs. William Gonce.
Regina Hagenbuch vs. Wm. Barber.
Michael McMahon vs. Nicholas Kindt.
A. W. Eaton vs. John L. Hossler.
A. W. Eaton et. al. vs. S. F. Warner et. al.
Joseph W. Fausey vs. John Mulligan et. al.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. J. M. Freck.
A. B. Stewart et. al. vs. Frances B. Jolley et. al.
Wm. Morgan vs. Jonas Doty.
Andrew Creveling vs. Thomas Trench.
Jeremiah Hess' use vs. John Hoffman et. al.
Frank P. Bruen vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
J. P. Linnell's Exrs vs. Aaron W. Hess et. al.
George Whitmoyer's exrs vs. John Singer.
A. Patches & Co. vs. Danville Bazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.
Susanah Gidman vs. Martin M. Brobst.
Mary Litweiler vs. Aaron Shultz.
Henry Fry vs. Jacob Hoffenbach.
Mordecai Millard vs. H. W. Mickey holds.
Thomas Williams vs. John Cain.
Daniel Boyer vs. Wellington Yeager.

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS

AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Motherless," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humblethwait," and "Marquerite," etc. apr 28, 71-tf

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement prevents deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime, which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels the luctals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's renowned Pulmonic Syrup is the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and clean; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter, in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up solidly, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there,—the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things,—a good appetite, a good digestion, the body to grow in flesh and get fat, then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in the expectoration, and the person regain strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left to take the food to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep fingers in cold and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm atmosphere.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold, while using my Medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has not fully recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured; and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption, so long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed Consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my Medicines consists in my ability to substain inflammation instead of provoking it, as many others do. An inflamed lung cannot, with safety to the patient, be exposed to the biting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of spring or Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the Medicines administered to the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the First of October I expect to take possession of my new building, at the Northeast Corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
Philadelphia.

Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch street Philadelphia, wholesale agents. (nov17'71-ly.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

IS AT

E. M. KNORR'S

CHEAPEST AND BEST

The County Affords

AT

CASH PRICES

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

IN BOOTS AND SHOES THIS FALL,

Come and Examine

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

E. M. KNORR,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

September 8 1871-tf.

BOOK AGENTS have long wanted a novelty which will sell at sight in every family.

THE PICTORIAL

FAMILY REGISTER

is the only work extant which satisfies this want. It is a beautiful and striking combining in entirely new and elegant FAMILY PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM with a complete FAMILY HISTORY. Exactly what the people have long wished. Selling immensely. Agents are dropping the old books in favor of the useful and beautiful "Register." A few late Reports from Agents are: "Has taken 50 in 4 days"; "50 in 1 week,"—netting Agents $25 to $30 per week. Full particulars and Circulars free. Address

GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher,
715 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

nov16-71-ly.

☞ All new subscribers to THE CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, for 1872, paying in advance (section in the place of 1871), will receive the paper weekly, from receipt of remittance to January 1st, 1872, without charge.

☞ Any person wishing to try the paper before subscribing, will be supplied with copies regularly from date of application to January 1st, 1872, for the nominal price of a 3 cent stamp for each intervening week.

The Country Gentleman.

Volume for 1872.

THE CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, published weekly the year round, both in this country and abroad, as the Standard Journal of American Agriculture. The Editors and Proprietors, in addition to their own personal labors, are regularly assisted by a large number of Special Correspondents and Regular Contributors, among whom are included many leading Agriculturists, in all parts of the country, East and West and for over Five Hundred Occasional and Voluntary Writers, directly in the ranks of the Best Farmers and Horticulturists of nearly every County in the Union. With the co-operation of so large a corps of practical men, this Journal is intended to possess exceptional value as the channel of Reciprocal Intercommunication among all classes interested in the Products or Fertility of the Land—those who Cultivate and those who Consume—the Grower and Shipper, as well as the Breeder of the Crop—Breeders of Improved Animals and their Customers—Manufacturers of Improved Machinery and Horse Workers—Inventors and Tinkers—Nurserymen and Fruit Raisers—and, especially, to supply fuller and better data as to the progress, prospects and returns of each successive Season, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to buy and when to sell.

TERMS.—The Country Gentleman is published weekly, on the following terms, when paid strictly in advance: One Copy, one year, $2.50; Four Copies, $8, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club; Ten Copies, $20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club.

☞ Specimen copies Free. Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers,
Albany, N. Y.

PERSONS having Deeds and Mortgages recorded, lying in this office, will please call and take them out, for reasons no here explained.

W. H. JACOBY,
Recorder.

BLOOMSBURG, Nov. 3, 1871.

NEW

GOODS

AT

M. P. LUTZ'S,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

For Every Body.

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTIONS.

SHAWLS

At Last Year's Prices.

NO ADVANCE ON PRINTS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

DRESS GOODS

IN BLOOMSBURG.

BROWER'S BLOCK,

NEXT TO COURT HOUSE.

THE HISTORY OF COLUMBIA

county from its organization in 1813 to 1871, Compiled and edited by John G. Freeze. One volume octavo, 500 pages, Cloth $2.50, half library, $3.00, full library $5.00.

Beginning with the early history of the territory comprised within the limits of Columbia and Montour, this volume gives the organization by the several boundaries, the subsequent legislative reductions, and the erection of Montour county. A chapter on the streams and mountains—the date of the erections of the townships and boroughs, and the battery out of which they were formed—the personnel of the courts, comprising the names of the President Judges the Associates, the Presidents and Associate Judges, Sheriffs and the resident Attorneys of both Columbia and Montour.

It has chapters on Bloomsburg, Danville, Berwick, Catawissa and the smaller towns. Full educational statistics. The Removal Question, and the vote on it by townships.

The census by townships, including Montour, from 1810 to 1870, the taxables for 1871 and the number of acres of land in each township. A very complete list of the members of Congress, Senate and House, representing Columbia county, with full and curious election returns for State and Federal offices by townships.

THE WAR RECORD OF COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR

counties, containing the muster roll of all the companies and parts of companies recruited therein, the No. of the Regiment, the battles they were engaged in, with numerous items of personal interest. A list of all the drafted men, the names of the conscientious scruple exempts and the emergency men of September, 1862 and June 1863, being a complete war record of the rebellion.

ALSO

THE INVASION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

the trials of our citizens, the great argument of Judge Black on Military Commissions, and the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, exonerating them. Together with much other curious unpublished, and interesting matter.

GEORGE A. CLARK, of Bloomsburg, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the work; to be paid for on delivery. aug. 18, 71-tm

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The institution heretofore known as the

MADISON ACADEMY,

WILL BE OPENED ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1871,

AS THE

WAVERLY NORMAL SCHOOL

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

PROF. H. D. WALKER, A. M.

THE SCHOOL WILL BE AT ONCE ORGANIZED AS A

NORMAL SCHOOL,

AND THE

COURSE OF STUDY

of its several classes will correspond to the course adopted by the Board of Principals of the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania, and approved by the State Authorities.

The grade of each class will be definitely fixed; and pupils on entering the School, will be examined, and placed in the classes for which their ability and attainments, are fitted to pursue.

Students so qualifying, and in the judgment of the Principal competent, will be allowed to pursue a Select Course of Study.

PROF. WALKER, and his reputation as an Educator, are too well known to need any commendation from the Board of Trustees; especially in Luzerne County, where he has spent twelve years of his professional life.

For particulars see circular. Board, Tuition, Books, &c., Address the Principal, or

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Esq.,
Secretary of Trustees,
Waverly, Luzerne county, Sept. 20th, 1871-tf.

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENNA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Berwick and vicinity, that he has opened a confectionery and bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,

FRENCH CANDIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS

&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, Pegnuts, Walnuts, Filberts, Almonds, Filberts, Pecan, Grenoble and Soft Shell Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Citronelle, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agricultural Papers, Envelopes.

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.

JOHN G. JACOBY.

Berwick, Jan 1'71—tf

CLARK & WOLF'S COLUMN.

LARGE STOCK

OF

FAL

Commerce of the World.

France exports wines, brandies, silks, fancy articles, furniture, jewelry, clocks, watches, paper, perfumery and fancy goods generally.

Italy exports corn, oil, flax, wines, essences, dye stuffs, drugs, fine marble, soaps, paintings, engravings, mosiacs, and salt.

Prussia exports linens, woolens, zinc, articles of iron, copper and brass, indigo, wax, hams, musical instruments, wine, tobacco and porcelain.

Germany exports wool, woolen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wine, tallow, and cattle.

Austria exports minerals, glass, wax, tar, nutgall, wine, honey, raw and manufactured silk, and mathematical instruments.

England exports cotton, woolen, glass, hardware, earthenware, cutlery, iron, steel, metallic wares, salt, coal, watches, tin, silks, and linens.

Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, tar, flour, iron, copper, linseed, lard, hides, wax, ducks, cordage, bristles, furs and potash.

Spain exports wine, brandy, oil, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, corn, saffron, onchovies, silk and wool-en.

China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, borax, zinc, silks, cassia, ivory-ware, filagree works, lackered ware and morocco.

Hindostan exports gold and silver, indigo, cochineal, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, fustic, compdachy work, pimmento, drugs and dyestuffs.

The United States exports principally agricultural produce, cotton, flour, iron, tobacco, provisions of all kinds, lumber, turpentine and wearing apparel.—*Iron Age.*

"A Complete Pictorical History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

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SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

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The Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, *Harper's Weekly* has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed, * * * its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveller.*

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It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S—*The Nation, N. Y.*

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The undersigned wishing to retire from business now offers at private sale his entire property situated in Orangeville, consisting of a one-half interest in the well known

FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

together with the Engine, Lathes and other Machinery belonging to the same, also the entire stock now on hand, together with a valuable pair of horses, and the wagons, sleds, Harness, &c., also his town lots on which is erected a good frame dwelling, also, twenty-five acres, known as the Dr. Lott property about ten of which are cleared, the balance timbered.

Prices reasonable. Possession given at any time to suit purchasers. Apply to or address,

WILLIAM SCHUYLER, oct, 6,71-tf. Orangeville, Columbia co. Pa.

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Manufacturers of Fine Black and Colored Printing Inks. News Inks put up with care to suit the season and peculiarities of Presses. Quick Drying Black and Colored Inks especially adapted to Label Printing.

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Patent Medicines.

AN APPEAL

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous people,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or *Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs, and Barks,* (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others: no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefited by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILL,

WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The whole SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania

SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania writes:*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of action in the system. Yours truly

GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

Hon. JAMES THOMSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMSON,

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport Pa.*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep my food in my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

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THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Will Cure every case of

MARASMUS,

Or Wasting away of the Body.

REMEMBER

THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS.

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The most Powerful, Yet Innocent,

Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handfull of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principle ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, EXCITES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it.

These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 27, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.	Going South Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	9.40	1.11	1.45	10.05
Pittston	8.19	11.32	2.11	10.33
Kingston } & W.Barre }	8.59	12.04	2.33	11.09
Plymouth	8.18	12.23	2.40	
Shickshinny	7.59	12.00	3.08	
Berwick	7.33	11.36	3.34	
Bloom	8.05	11.14	3.57	
Danville		10.76	4.27	

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 12th 1871, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

12.35 P.M. Daily to Williamsport, Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

12.45 P. M. Buffalo, N. Falls, &c.

6.50 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport and Erie.

4.35 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, via. Erie railroad from Elmira.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

1.47 A. M. Daily for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

10.05 A. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

4.40 P. M. Daily (except Sundays) for Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c.

ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED B. FISK, Gen'l Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. 1871.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS,	*Mail North*
Lv. 9.00 a.m	Williamsport,	Lv. 6.30 p. m
" 9.33 "	Muncy,	5.57 "
" 10.18 "	Milton,	5.02 "
" 10.57 "	Danville,	4.23 "
" 11.14 "	Rupert,	4.05 "
" 11.21 "	Catawissa,	4.00 "
" 12.21 "	Ringtown,	3.05 "
" 12.36 p.m.	Summit,	2.39 "
" 1.01 "	Quakake,	2.10 "
" 1.36 "	E. Mauch Chunk,	1.45 "
" 1.50 "	Pine Tamaqua,	Dine. 1.27 "
" 4.00 "	Reading,	10.40 a.m.
" 3.15 "	Pottsville,	"
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
" 1.25 "	Dine Mauch Chunk,	dine " 7.35 p. m.
" 2.33 "	Bethlehem,	" 12.00 noon
" 5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	" 9.45 a. m
" 2.55 "	Easton,	" 11.35 "
	New York, ft. Liberty st.,	
" 5.30 "	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 9.50 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 5.50 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00 p.m

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

STATIONS.	South.	North.
Williamsport	5.00 p. m.	9.25 a.m
Montoursville	5.14 "	9.11 "
Hails	5.33 "	8.49 "
Muncy	5.48 "	8.41 "
Allenwood	6.20	8.10 "
New Columbia	6.34 "	7.52 "
Milton	6.45 "	7.44 "
Danville	7.19 "	6.59 "
Rupert	8.03 "	6.37 "
Catawissa	8.10 "	6.30 "

An additional train leaves Depot at Herdic House, Williamsport, 7.40 A. M—in connection with trains from the west—for Milton, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and intermediate points. Returning, leaves Milton at 5.10 P. M., making direct connection at Williamsport with trains for the west.

GEO. WEBB, Sup't

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871,

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.40, 8.15, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05, a. m., 3.50, and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.50, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p.m., train from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Philad. at 8.10 a. m., and 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations. The 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Pottsville Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton, Bethlehem and Manch Chunk, at 4.35, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.50 a. m. 12.25 noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.30 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 6.00 and 11.30 a.m. Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.21 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m., and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Mount Carmel and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.55 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.45 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17 9.05 a. m., 3.40 & 6.00 p. m. returning leave Schwenksville at 6.50, 8.30 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.32 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 5.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 5.40 a.m.) Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 4.25 and 8.35 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ty. Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

1115 WM. T. HOPKINS, 133

1115 CHESNUT ST., (Girard Row,)

133 NORTH-EIGHTH STREET

(N. E. Cor. 8th and Cherry.)

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturer and Dealer of our Four Great Specialties.

Our Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, including 500 styles and sizes, for Ladies, Misses and Children. Manufactured to meet the wants of first-class trade, at the lowest prices.

CORSETS in 127 styles and grades to meet the wants of all, from 40c. to $6.95 per pair, including the Thomson's Glove Fitting, Rob't Werly's, J. Beakel's, Mad. Foy's, Mrs. Moody's Misses' and Children's Corsets &c., together with every other desirable make, at prices beyond competition.

PANIER BUSTLES in 55 varieties, from 30c. to $8.00, including Hair Cloth, 75c; Bolt Ton, 46c; Nilason, 55c; New Broadway, 68c; Elect, 88c., and every other desirable bustle at lower prices than at any other parties in the trade.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS in every quality, from the finest to the lowest prices. Tucked and Fancy Muslin Skirts, in 75 varieties, from 70c. to $7.00. Chemises from 62c. to $4.75. Drawers, 62c. to $2.50. Night Dresses, $1.00 to $9.65. Toilet Sacks, 84c. to $6.45. Corset Covers, $1.00 to $5.50. Aprons, Misses' and Children's Under Garments, &c., &c.

We have the largest, best and cheapest lines of the above goods in Philadelphia. Every purchaser can save time and money by examining them. Wholesale and Retail. Oct3m3.

Sept. 30, 1871.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 ARCH ST., Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South Side, PHILADELPHIA, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of

FANCY FURS

FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Having imported a very large and splendid as sortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe, and have had them made up by the most skillful workmen, would respectfully invite the readers of this paper to call and examine his very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children, I am determined to sell at as LOW PRICES AS ANY other respectable House in this city. All FURS WARRANTED. NO MISREPRESENTATION TO EFFECT SALES.

JOHN FAREIRA, 718 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. oct2071-3m.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

In consideration of tearing down our works and rebuilding—which will be commenced very soon—we are offering plows, stoves, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors Bloomsburg, Pa. Mar. 15, '69-tf.

Miscellaneous.

I. W. NILES,

MUSIC WAREROOMS

A general assortment of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE ALWAYS ON HAND.

VIOLINS,

CONCERTINAS,

FLAGOLETS,

FIFES,

DRUMS,

HARMONICAS, &c.

VIOLIN STRINGS OF THE BEST QUALITY

THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC.

PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

A BETTER ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

THE TEMPLE ANGELIC ORGAN WHICH HAS THE SWEETEST TONE THAT CAN BE FOUND IN A REED ORGAN.

☞Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms Main Street, below Market, opposite Corell's furniture warerooms, Bloomsburg, Pa. aug.25'71-ly

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A. J. EVANS.

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEN.

For good fits and promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1871-tf

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached &
Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton &
All wool flannels
&c., &c.,
A good stock of
Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns,
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop.

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction. oct 15'71—tf C. C. MARR.

H. C. HOWELL

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's grove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's grove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county. jan 1 71

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. N. B. Work delivered free of charge. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor. oct1371-tf. P. O. Box 207.

Hotels.

MONTOUR HOUSE

RUPERT, PA.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. jan1'71

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. (jan 1'871.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

jan 1 71 WILLIAM PETTIT, Espy, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

MILLER'S STORE.

S. H. MILLER & SON,

have removed their Store to the room formerly occupied by Mendenhall, on Main street, Bloomsburg, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church where they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where. Thier stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which they invite the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON, Bloomsburg Pa.

oct 1871—tf

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, in Shive's block, one door West of C. C. Marr's store,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCO, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS.

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

oct1371 DAVID LOWENBERG.

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is not a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. J. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. MCCARTHA, Columbia, "
DR. A. P. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
R. HAVEL, Lima, Ohio.
TRAVELL & CO., Londonsville, Va.
SAMUL G. MCFADDEN, Harrisonburg, Tenn.

For space will not allow of any extended notice of the virtues of Rosadalis, To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood: and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO. *Manufacturing Chemists,* BALTIMORE, Md.

BALTIMORE PIANOS.

We respectfully call the attention of those desiring to purchase our make of Pianos. We are satisfied that we can give satisfaction in every case. Our workmen skillful and experienced and are under the personal superintendence of the members of our firm. We use only the best seasoned timber, and the material in general is first class. Our Pianos without exception have the patent agraffe arrangement throughout, which in the opinion of the most competent judges is pronounced valuable. By this improvement a Piano is made more durable and keeps the tone longer. We claim for our instruments that they are second to none, and they combine all the essential elements that constitute superior workmanship. We will give a written guarantee for five years.

MR. CONRAD FREIMAN, member of our firm, will visit Bloomsburg four times a year to repair and attend to tuning of all Pianos. In the absence of MR. FREIMAN, MR. I. K. MILLER will attend to our business in Bloomsburg and is authorized to receive and solicit orders.

We can give the very best references.

GAEHLE & CO, Baltimore, M. D.

I. K. MILLER, Dealer in Pianos, Organs and Melodeons five octave and five stop organs of the best make, sold at $100. Terms easy. june 23

THE GREAT MAGICAL

HAIR FORCER!

Will force a beautiful set of Whiskers or Mustache, in from two to three months, on any person over twelve years old. It is one of the best preparations to make the whiskers grow that ever was known. One bottle of it is sufficient to produce a very strong beard. It does not in any way stain or injure the skin. Try it! It is no humbug, price 25 cents per bottle. Sent by mail post paid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address WILLIAM C. WAGNER,

Atwoodville, aug.18,'71-ly. Adams County, Penna

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA GENERAL AGENT,

For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 30,'69.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

We now have on hand a large neatly printed assortment of JUSTICE'S and CONSTABLES BLANKS, to which we invite the attention of those officers.

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by Derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worm, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the